M'KINLEY AT THE BIG SHOM

Peace Jubilee Week Attracts Tremendous Crowds.

100,000 ON OCTOBER 12th.

The President the Great Drawing Card-What He Said in a Quite Lengthy Address to the Vast Crowd.

The great feature of the Trans-Mississippi exposition on the 12th was the visit of the president of the United States, who spent the entire day on the grounds. Soon after the arrival the nation's chief executive was conducted to the Plaza, and after an invocation by Rev. John McQoid, of the First Methodist church, Omaha, spoke to the vast assembly as follows:

Gentlemen of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition and Fellow Citizens: It is with genuine pleasure that I meet once more the people of Omaha, whose wealth of welcome is not altogether unfamiliar to me and whose warm hearts have before touched and moved me. For this renewed manifestation of your regard and for the cordial reception of today my heart responds with profound gratitude and a deep appreciation which I cannot conceal, and which the language of compliment is inadequate to convey. My greeting is not alone to your city and the state of Nebraska, but to the people of all the states of the Trans-Mississippi group participating here, and I cannot withhold congratulations on the evidences of their prosperity furnished by this great exposition. If testimony were needed to establish the fact that their pluck has not deserted them, and that prosperity is again with them, it is found here. This picture dispels all doubt.

In the age of expositions they have added yet another magnificent exam-The historical celebrations at Philadelphia and Chicago, and the splendid exhibits at New Orleans, Atlanta and Nashville, are now a part of the past, and yet in influence they still brave men who stand ready to serve live, and their beneficent results are closely interwoven with our national development. Similar rewards will honor the authors and patrons of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. Their contribution will mark another epoch in the nation's material advancement.

One of the great laws of life is progress, and nowhere have the principles of this law been so strikingly illustrated as in the United States. A century and a decade of our national life have turned doubt into conviction; changed experiment into demonstration; revolutionized old methods and won new triumphs which have challenged the attention of the world. This is true not only of the accumulation of material wealth and advance in education, science, invention and manufactures, but above all in the opportunities to the people for their own elevation, which have been secured by wise free government.

Hitherto, in peace and in war, with secured to us by the noble self-sacrifice and far-seeing sagacity of our ancestors. We have avoided the temptations of conquest in the spirit of gain With an increasing love for our institutions and an abiding faith in their stability, we have made the triumphs of our system of government in the progress and the prosperity of our people an inspiration to the whole human race. Confronted at this moment by new and grave problems, we must recognize that their solution will affect not ourselves alone, but others of the family of nations.

In this age of frequent interchange and mutual dependency, we cannot shirk our international responsibilities if we would: they must be met with courage and wisdom and we must follow duty even if desire opposes. No deliberation can be too mature, or selfcontrol too constant, in this solemn hour of our history. We must avoid the temptation of undue agression. and aim to secure only such results as will promote our own and the general good.

It has been said by some one that the normal condition of nations is war. That is not true of the United States. We never enter upon war until been exhausted. Ours has never been a military government. Peace, with \$15. whose blessings we have been so singularly favored, is the national desire, and the goal of every American aspi-

On the 25th of April, for the first time for more than a generation, the United States sounded the call to arms. The banners of war were unfurled: the best and bravest from every section responded; a mighty army was enrolled; the north and the south vied with each other in patriotic devotion; science was invoked to furnish its most effective weapons; factories were rushed to supply equipment, the youth and veteran joined in freely offering their services to their country; volunteers and regulars and all the people rallied to the support of the republic. There was no break in the line, no halt in the march, no fear in the heart. No resistance to the patriotic impulse at home, no successful resistance to the patriotic spirit of the troops fighting in distant waters or on a foreign

What a wonderful experience it has been from the standpoint of patriotism and achievement! The storm broke so suddenly that it was here almost before we realized it. Our navy was too small, though forceful with its modern equipment and most fortunate in | dead about three months. The body was its trained officers and sailors. Our army had years ago been reduced to a peace footing. We had only 19,000 available troops when the war was declared, but the account which officers and men gave of themselves on the battlefields has never been surpassed. The manhood was there and the prominent sheepmen in that seceverywhere. American patriotism was tion of the state. The object of the there and its resources were limitless. organization is to promote the inter-The courageous and invincible spirit of the people proved glorious, and Nebraska, and for their protection. those who were a little more than a The interest manuested in the new third of a century ago divided and at association by the members indicates under the holy standard of liberty, along the lines of promotion and pro-

\$50,000,000 for the national defense was appropriated without debate or division, as a matter of course, and as only a mere indication of our mighty reserve power.

But if this is true of the beginning of the war, what shall we say of it now, with hostilities suspended, and peace near at hand, as we fervently hope? Matchless in its results! Unequaled in its completeness and the quick succession with which victory followed victory! Attained earlier than it was believed to be possible; comprehensive in its sweep that every thoughtful man feels the weight of responsibility which has been so suddenly thrust upon us. And above all and beyond all, the valor of the American army and the bravery of the Amercan navy and the majesty of the American name stand forth in unsullied glory, while the humanity of our purposes and the magnanimity of our conduct have given to war, always horrible, touches of noble generosity Christian sympathy and charity, and examples of human grandeur which can never be lost to mankind. Passion and bitterness formed no part of our impelling motive, and it is gratifying to feel that humanity triumphed at

every step of the war's progress. The heroes of Manila and Santiago and Porto Rico have made immortal history. They are worthy successors and descendants of Washington and Greene; of Paul Jones, Decatur and Hull, and of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Logan; of Farragut, Porter and Cushing, and of Lee, Jackson and Longstreet.

New names stand out on the honor roll of the nation's great men and with them unnamed stand the heroes of the trenches and the forecastle, invincible in battle and uncomplaining in death. The intelligent, loyal indomitable soldier and sailor and marine, regular and volunteer, are entitled to equal praise as having done their whole duty, whether at home or under the baptism of fire.

Who will dim the splendor of their achievements! Who will withhold from them their well earned distinction! Who will intrude detraction at this time to belittle the manly spirit of the American youth and impair the usefulness of the .. merican army! Who will embarrass the government by sowing seeds of dissatisfaction among the and die, if need be, for their country! Who will darken the counsels of the republic in this hour requiring the united wisdom of all!

Shall we deny ourselves what the rest of the world so freely and so justly accords to us? The men who endured in the short but decisive struggle its mardships, its privations, whether in field or camp, on ship or in the siege, and planned and achieved its victories, will never tolerate impeachment, either direct or indirect, of those who won a peace whose great gain to civilization is yet unknown and unwritten.

The faith of a Caristian nation recognizes the hand of Almighty God in the ordeal through which we have passed. Divine favor seemed manifest everywhere. In fighting for humanity's sake we have been signally blessed. We did not seek war. To avoid it, if this could be done in justice and honor to the rights of our neighbors and ourselves, was our constant prayadditions to our territory and slight er. The war was no more invited by changes in our laws, we have steadily us than were the questions which are enforced the spirit of the constitution laid at our door by its results. Now. then, we will do our duty. The problems will not be solved in a day. Patience will be required; patience combined with sincerity of purpose and unshaken resolution to do right, seeking only the highest good of the nation and recognizing no other obligation, pursuing no other path but that of duty.

Right action follows right purpose. We may not at all times be able to divine the future, the way may not always seem clear; but if our aims are high and unselfish, somehow and in some way the right end will be reached. The genius of the nation, its freedom, its wisdom, its humanity, its courage, its justice, favored by Divine Providence, will make it equal to every task and the master of every emer-

Captures a Horse Thief. Dakota City dispatch: Sheriff Borowsky last Saturday received a telegram from the marshal of Charter Oak Iowa, to arrest one Godfrey Peterson, who was supposed to be in this locality, for horse stealing. The telegram arrived just a little late for the sheriff to apprehend Peterson, as he had left, going to Elk Point, S. D., so every effort for peace without it has he announced. However, he disposed of the stolen horse to Jay Bliven for The marshal at Elk Point was notified and a telephone mesage today announces Peterson's arrest at that place, and his being en route to Charter Oak. The horse will also be re-

> Willing to Enlist Again. Clay center dispatch: The members of Company K, Second regiment, from here, are drifting back to camp. Out of ten from here one, O. W. Burt, has died since coming home. Archie Jones is slowly recovering from a threeweeks' siege of fever, and two or three are not yet sufficiently strong to endure camp life. Most of the boys were taken sick after coming home. Nearly all of them express a willingness to volunteer for service at Manila if such a move is made, as has been reported.

> > Think He Was a Tramp.

THINK HE WAS A TRAMP. The body of the dead man found near the Blue River, says a Beatrice dispatch, has not been identified. It was buried tonight at 6 o'clock. The verdict of the coroner's jury was death from unknown causes. The undertaker thinks the man had been terribly decomposed. There was some \$2.30 in his pockets, but it is likely deceased was a tramp.

The Northwestern Nebraska Sheep-Breeders' and Wool Growers' association has been formed in Chadron by esm of the wool growers of northwest war with each other were again united | that it will have considerable influence Patriotism banished party feeling; tection of the sneep industry.

The Mohegan Founders off the Lizard, England.

NO PANIC AMONG THE CREW.

Life Boats Were Driven Back by the Gale-Perfect Order in the Crew of the Wrecked Vessel-Survivors Bruised and floated toward the shore.

FALMOUTH, England, Oct. 17.-The British steamer Mohegan, Captain Griffiths, belonging to the Atlantic Transport company, has been wrecked in the vicinity of the Lizard, between the Manaclas and the Lowlands. It is believed that about sixty-eight of her passengers and crew were drowned. Only 106 survivors have reached the

The Mohegan was formerly the Cleopatra of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland line. She left London for New York Thursday, having on board, so far as can be ascertained at present, fifty-nine passengers and a crew of 115 officers and men.

The general opinion is that the machinery of the Mohegan became disabled during the heavy easterly gale, which was blowing, and that she ran ashore and foundered. A number of tugs, which put out from this port to the assistance of the Mohegan, were compelled to return without approaching the vessel, owing to the severity of

A lifeboat landed thirty-one of the passengers and crew of the Mohegan. One of the passengers, a woman, died after she was brought ashore. Another lifeboat later landed sixteen more survivors. As the day wore on further reports received here showed that forty-five survivors of the Mohegan were landed at Port Houstock, Cornwall, and the bodies of five dead persons had been recovered. Then came the announcement that fourteen of the crew of the wrecked steamer had been found alive on the rocks near the scene of the disaster.

The reports received as to the number of survivors are extremely contradictory. It is possible that the fortyfive survivors at Port Houstock may be those rescued in the two journeys which the life-boat at that place made to the wreck. This would increase the number lost to at least 113. Some of the rescued persons died from exhaustion after landing. Everything possible is doing to secure a correct list of the drowned and survivors.

One of the survivors of the Mohegan, Mr. George Maule of New York, after he had sufficiently recovered to be able to tell the story of the wreck, said: "I am a shipper of horses employed by the American Transport company. We left London Thursday and all went well until 7 o'clock yesterday evening, when most of the passengers were at full speed and suddenly we heard a loud crash, which seemed to show that we had collided with some other vessel. But when we rushed on deck we found the Mohegan was upon the rocks in the vicinity of the Lizard.

"Orders were given immediately to lower the boats, and the crew of the steamer behaved like heroes. Her captain stood upon the bridge and the greatest order prevailed among the officers and crew.

"The steamer, however, immediately began to settle by the head. Two boats were launched. The women were sent away in the first boat. But whether these boats reached land I do not know.

"I managed to secure a life belt and jumped overboard in company with the chief officer of the Mohegan, Mr. Couch. He made me take off my coat and shoes. Soon after that we were parted from each other. When I was leaving the vessel a little girl begged piteously that I try to save her, as she did not want to die yet. I was powerless to help her.

"Eventually I caught hold of a plank which was floating upon the water and I clung to it for seven and a half hours. At the end of that time I was picked up by a tug. I could not have lasted much longer.

"I cannot explain how the accident occurred. The whole matter is not very clear to me."

From other sources it was learned that the Mohegan sank about twenty minutes after she ran upon the rocks. The local seamen who have been interviewed upon the subject, appear unable to explain how the Mohegan got into such a position.

One of the passengers rescued by the Port Houstock lifeboat says that all the passengers were dining when the catastrophe occurred, though some of the children and those who were seasick were in their bunks. Suddenly the Mohegan struck with a grating noise. At first the engineers thought this was caused by coal falling down in the bunkers, but a second shock followed and the boat began to settle. A coast guardsman who was on duty at Coveract says he noticed the Mohegan

was pursuing a dangerous course. William Moore, a seaman of the Mohegan, belonging to London, was among the men who succeeded in reaching Port Houstock. He said the vessel struck forward on the starboard bow and sank head first, her stern rising right up in the air. Moore sprang overboard, and, after swiming for a considerable time, succeeded in reaching an empty lifeboat belonging to the steamer. He got into the boat and started to row for the shore. Sometime afterwards he saw one of his shipmates, Hilson, on a raft. Hilson from Omaha. During the day he called was exhausted, and Moore dragged him on Governor Clough, talking over the lute the lifeboat. Hilson's shoulder was badly injured.

and the lifetoal was nearly full of moreial club late to day.

water, and after escaping two or three | THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. rocks she was dashed to pieces. Moore and Hilson were washed ashore.

who says he belongs to Guilford, but had been engaged in farming in the United States for the last ten years, is another of the survivers. He said; "During the panic I jumped overboard and swam about an hour. I reached a rock and tried to climb upon it, but the waves were too strong for me. I afterwards found a raft with a sail on it and I held up the sail with one arm

"While on the raft I was washed right over one rock. Happily, I had on a life belt and recovered the raft, which then struck another rock, to which I held fast for some time. Afterwards I swam ashore, the land being only a short distance away from the rock to which I was clinging."

All the survivors are in a pitiable condition and some of them have been badly injured by waves and rocks and are suffering from bruises and tern and fractured limbs.

Only the smokestack and mast of the Mohegan can be seen above water.

The Mohegan is a single-screw steel vessel of 4,510 tons register, 480 feet long, fifty-two feet in beam and about thirty-six feet in depth of hold. She had accommodations for 125 passengers and a capacity for 700 cattle. She is one of the five vessels recently purchased from the Wilson and Furness-Leyland line by the Atlantic Transport company to replace the Mohawk, Mobile, Massachusetts, Michigan and Mississippi, which were sold to the United States government to be used as transports.

The Lizard is the southernmost point in England. It is at the extreme southwest of the island, lying just across from the Land's End in Southern Cornwall. It is about 400 miles from London by water.

Stephen Crane's Wife Missing.

London, Oct. 1 .- A crowd gathered to-day at the London office of the Atlantic Transport company to which the wrecked steamer Mohegan belonged. A number of women fainted there when the extent of the calamity became known and there was a constant stream of telegraph boys running to and from the office.

Among those who are still missing are Mrs. S. C. Crane, believed to be the wife of Stephen Crane, the novelist, and Mr. J. Hyslop, who is believed to be the official measurer of the New York Yacht club.

Miss Rondburn is the American operatic singer, who is professionally known as Maud Rounds. She telegraphed to a relative in London today, saying: "Ship wrecked. Mother

dead."

The Mohegan, it is now said, has been unlucky from the start. It is added that she was bought by the Transport company when its own boats had been sold to the United States government during the war. She had made only one voyage out and home. That, it is asserted, was most unsatisfactory, and the dinner. The steamer was going at friends of the crew now say that her engines were defective and that her boilers leaked. She is further alleged to have arrived in New York in such a condition that she was sent home empty. Her return voyage took several weeks, during which she drifted a whole day and night owing to trouble with her engines.

For the last two weeks the steamer has been in dock undergoing repairs, but the managers say she was in perfect condition when she left port on this, her first voyage under her new name. It is asserted, however, that in a twenty-four hour trial last week, her performances were very unsatisfactory and the claw did not wish to go on her on account of the previous defect in her engines. It is surmised here that her engines broke down and that the vessel, in the rough sea and heavy gale, drifted upon the rocks.

The wrecked steamer was commanded by Captain Griffiths. Her chief officer was Mr. Couch, her second officer Mr. Cole and her third officer Mr. Hindmarsh.

No Passes For the Voters. TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 17 .- Taylor Riddle, Populist state chairman, wrote to all the railroads in Kansas asking if they would grant requests for transportation for the students of colleges, employes of state institutions and others away from their voting places. Four roads have answered that they will not. A few years ago it was customary to grant passes by the thousands and the favor of the railroads was often abused. The letters say all parties will be treated alike this year and all voters who are away from home will have a chance to pay fare or lose their votes.

Far Ahead of Chicago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17 .- Kansas City cattle receipts this week were over 60,000, as compared with +2,500 in Chicago, 27,500 in Omaha and 13,000 in St. Louis. The receipts here were nearly 18,000 greater than Chicago's, 5,000 greater than those at Chicago and St. Louis combined, and more than double those of Omaha.

A Populist Paper Turns on Leedy.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 17 .- The Fort Scott Lantern, the oldest and one of the most partisan of Populist papers in Kansas, gave expression to a new policy last night by bitterly attacking Governor Leedy and his appointments to positions in the charitable institutions of the state.

Miles Visits Fort Smelling.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 11.-Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanderin-chief, with his staff, arrived to-day Indian troubles at Leech Lake. He is spending the day at Fort Snelling, but The sea was then running heavily will be given a reception at the Corn-

A. Grosmith, a first cabin passenger, LESSON IV. OCT. 23 - ISAAC CALLED TO SERVICE.

> Golden Text: "I Heard the Voice of the Lord Saying, Whom Shall I Send and Who Will Go for Us?-Then Said I. Hore am I; Send Me"-Isalah VI, 1-13

1. "In the year that king Uzziah died." He well remembers the date of his spiritual birth. Isalah, to enforce the prelous prophecies, refers back to his call to his work, and shows how he came to be a prophet, and his authority. "I saw" in a vision, in the court of the temple, looking within; at least the temple furnished the framework of his vision, Lord sitting upon a throne." "Isaiah describes no face, but only a presence and a session."—G. A. Smith. "High and lifted up." Far above all kings, all nature, all powers and price life. ture, all powers and principalities-in goodness, in power, and in glory. "And, his train." His royal robes, resplendent, and flowing, as an expression of his glory. "Filled the temple," or palace.

2. "Above it." Around it, above and, around this Royal Presence. "Stood the seraphim." "flame bearers," "burning ones." Compare the cloven flames of the Day of Pentecost, the symbol of the Holy Spirit who sent out the disciples to convert the world, "Each one had six, wings." Suggesting their readiness and swiftness to carry God's commands, Bo in Psa, 104: 4 are his ministers, or servants, "a flaming fire." "With twain he covered his face." In reverence ... nd awe, for the divine glory was too bright for even the eyes of "seraphic love" to gaze upon. "With twain he covered his feet." The whole lower part of his body, in the same feeling of reverential fear. "And Spirit who sent out the disciples to consame feeling of reverential fear. "And with twain he did fly." According to Delitzsch, holding himself in his place by the hovering motion of his wings, as the stars are balanced in the sky, or as an eagle floats in the air.

3. "And one cried unto another." "While the scraphim hover above on both sides of the throne, and thus form two semicircular choirs hovering over against each other, they worship him that sits on ae throne as in a responsive hymn." It was an antiphonal song proceeding without interruption. Some of them commenced and others responded.—Delitzsch.
"Holy, holy, holy." This is called the
"Trisagion," or thrice holy. The word
is repeated for emphasis, to express the
superlative of holiness. "The Lord of superlative of holiness. "The Lord of hosts." Of the whole universe, organized as into nations, workers, armies, and choirs; all angels, all stars and worlds, all forces, all principalities and powers. Jehovah is Lord of lords, and King of kings. "The whole earth is full of his glory." Or as in R. V. margin, The fullness of the whole earth is his glory. Every part shall manifest his glory to the utmost corner.

4. "The posts of the door." "The foundations of the threshholds."—Delitzsch. "Moved at the voice." Trembled, vibrated, as we have felt in a great church at the sound of the great organ. "The house was filled with smoke." Not of cloud and mystery, but of the incense of praise, kindled on the altar of incense by the seraphim songs.

5. "Wee is me, for I am undone." "I am lost." "Because I am a man of un-clean lips." His words, the natural ex-pression of his heart, were sinful. "I pression of his heart, were sinful. dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips." He partook of the nature and the sins of his people, even when he did not sin by direct act. The slime of the streets in which he lived clung to his garments. "For mine eyes have seen the King." His conviction of sin arose (1) from the contrast of his own soul with the thrice holy King. 6. "Then flew one of the seraphim."

God's messenger, as Evangelist to Bun-yan's Christian. "Having a live coal," or elitzsch prefers the "live coal," used in the tempie service for carrying fire.

"He laid it upon my mouth." His unclean lips, on the sin. "Thine in'quity is taken away." The assurance of forgiveness from God accompanied the visible expression of forgiveness, not only for himself, but in behalf of the whole pcople of unclesn lips to whom he was to be sent. "And thy sin purged." Cleansed away. Scraphic love, the ne plus ultra of love, consumed his sin, as fire burns up

8. Having been cleansed, he was prepared to listen to the call of God, and carry, as the scraphim to him, the altar coals of sacrificial love and forgiveness to his nation. 8. "Whom shall I send?" To show the vision of God, and the way of salvation. "God wants volunteers, not conscripts." "Not driftwood, not eccle-siastical flotsam and jetsam." but men consecrated to his service. "Then said I, Here am I: send me." The whole vision not only prepared him to do the work.

but inspired him to yield to the call.
9. "Go, and tell this people." This is not to be his first message to them, as his prophecies show, but is to be his message when they have rejected God's word; a frequent message, but always after they have hardened their hearts to the offers of mercy. We see it clearly so, as Jesus himself used the same words (Matt. 13: 14, 15); as Paul used it to the Jews in Rome, when he falled to persuade them to believe. The Jews then went rushing on to their own ruin, in the destruction of Jerusalem, because they would not see, and hear, and obey. So it was in Isalah's time. "Hear . . . but understand not." Go on as you have been doing, hearing the warning as a sweet song, and seeing the signs of coming evil, but only as a

dream, a fiction.

10. "Make." By preaching the truth by urging to repentance, by proclaiming the true God, just as God hardened Fha-rach's heart by his works of mercy and power intended to soften his heart. heart." The source of feeling: the seat of conscience and the moral nature. "Fat." Dull, covered up so that outside things will make no impression. "Their ears heavy." Dull of hearing, "Shut their eyes." From a word signifying "" eyes." From a word signifying "'to spread thickly,' 'to smear over,' to do to any one what happens to diseased eyes when their sticky secretion during the night becomes a closing crust.

11. "Lord, how long?" Will this he the only result? When will there come something better? "Until the cities be wast ed." Describing the captivity which was to come upon Judah one hundred and fifty years later, 13. Then God shows him that, after all,

his work is not a failure. There is to be success, though afar off, and in a different form. "It shall be a tenth." A tithe, a small portion. The remnant often referred to in Isalah's prophecies. "It shall return." From the exile, as the second part of Isalah so fully describes. "And shall be eaten." Destroyed again as before, referring to successive captivities, and perhaps looking forward to the de-struction of Jerusalem by the Romans.

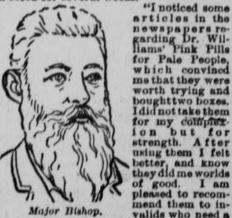
Jubilee of Austria's Emperor.

On Dec. 2 next the Austrian emperor will have completed the fiftieth year of his reign and the event is to be signalized in a fitting mouner. The junilee will begin on Nov. 30, when there will be a procession of imperial and royal personages from the Hofburg to St. Stephen's cathedral, where a grand "Te Deum" will be sung. The following day there will be a court dinner, a dinner for all the generals of the Austro-Hungarian army and a gala performance at the imperial opera,

THE MAJOR'S EXPERIENCE. From the Detroit Free Press.

One of the staunchest supporters of the deep-water way from the Great Lakes to the ocean is Major A. C. Bishop, of 715 Third Ave., Detroit, a civil engineer of wide experience and considerable prominence in his profession. He was assistant engineer on the Hudson River Railroad in 1850 and has since conducted large engin-eering operations. He has been located in Detroit since 1815, and has a large acquaintance among the business men and citizens of this city.

Two years ago, for the first time, Major Bishop was in the hospital. For two months he had the best of medical attendance but when he was discharged he was not like the Major Bishop of old. When asked regarding his health, he said: "When I had my last spell of sickness and came out of the hospital I was a sorry sight, I could not gain my strength, and could not walk over a block for several weeks. "I noticed some



worth trying and boughttwo boxes. Idid not take them for my complex-ion but for strength. After using them I felt better, and know they did me worlds of good. I am pleased to recom-mend them to in-valids who need a

tonic to build up a shattered constitution. "A. C. BISHOP." Subscribed and sworn to before me this

eighth day of January, 1898. ROBERT E. HULL, JR., Notary Public, The pure, powerful vegetable ingredients in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People supply the antidote for poisonous matter in the blood and add those elements needed to build up body and brains. Many diseases long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. They can be taken by young or old being harmless in their nature, yet powerful in eliminating disease.

The New York Ledger, the old original Ledger, Bonner's Ledger, edited by Bonner's sons, has announced that on and after November 1, next, it will change from a weekly to a monthly, retaining the present size, but with added pages.

Two Interesting Buildings.

Pictures of two interesting Baltimore and Ohio Railroad buildings have been reproduced in a recent issue of Truth. One is the building at Frederick, Md., which has been used since 1831 as a freight station, and which is still devoted to that purpose. In the little cupola of the building bell once hung which was always rung on arrival of trains from Baltimore when horses were the motive power of the railroad. The other building is the station at Mount Clare, Baltimore, and it is noted as being the location of the first telegraph office in the world. It was from this building that Professor Morse sent his celebrated message in 1844 to his friends in Washington, forty miles away.

Don't trust a tame wolf and a reconciled enemy too far.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic cure constipation forever, 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money

Mrs. Theodore Sutro, wife of the well known mining financier, of New York, has just finished a course of study in the law, which she undertook in order to assist her husband in

FITS Fermanentiy/Jured. No Rts or nervon-nees after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Mestores tend for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise Da & H. KLINE, Itc., 521, Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

'Now." said the president of the Spanish peace commission, as he met Judge Day, "there is one thing we are a unit on from the start." "And that is?" queried the judge. "We both remember the Maine!"—Philadelphia North American.

Iowa Patent Office Report.

Patents have been allowed, but not yet issued, to R. F. Fleak, of Stuart, lowa, for a rotary pump in which a plurality of valves are pivotally con-nected with a rotable hub that is in eccentric position in the case or cylinder in such a manner that a uniform motion of the valves occurs to produce a uniform flow and continuous stream and pounding prevented. One-third is assigned to G. Laird and J. B. Grove, of same place. To D. E. Walker, of Adair, for a decided novelty in cornplanters set forth in one of the claims as follows:

Automatic check row mechanism for corn planters comprising a journal fixed to the cross bar that supports seed boxes on the runners of a carriage, a traction wheel having convex faces loosely mounted on the journal and cross bar, a sprocket wheel fixed to the rotable rear axle of the carriage, a chain connecting the two sprocket wheels and means for operating the clutch, all arranged an I combined to operate in the manner set forth for the purposes stated.

All the work required in preparing and prosecuting applications done in our office. We have official reports of all patents issued since 1850 to date and inventors can examine same and obtain advice free. Call or write. THOMAS G. ORWIG & CO.

Solicitors of Patents. Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 1, '98.

The Largest Boiler Plate. The largest steam boiler plate in the world was recently turned out at the Krupp works, in Essen, Germany. Its dimensions are as follows: Length, 39 feet; width, 11 feet; thickness, 14 inches; surface, 429 square feet, and weight, 37,600 pounds. Compared with this gigantic steel plate the one recently rolled by the Stockton Malleable Iron Company of England sinks into insignificance. This plate, which was announced by the makers as the largest ever turned out in England, measures:) ength, 74 feet; width, 5 feet, thick-Less, three-quarters of an inch. Its surface measures nearly 370 square feet and it weighs 12,300 pounds.

A man well up in dog lore counsels intending purchasers of a puppy to let the mother of the puppy choose for them. In carrying them back to their bed the first the mother picks up will always be the best.